CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1830. [NO. 697.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY, BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Strayed or Stolen

From the Stable of Mr. Charles T. Stuart of this place, on the night of the 25th or 26th of September, a sorrel Horse, about 7 or 8 years old. He is sway-backed, has a white spot in his forehead, and is slightly spavined.—He was bought a few months since from Mr. Robert Stuart of Stokes County.

Any person who will deliver said Horse to us in Fayetteville, shall be suitably rewarded.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 7. §96 tf.§

Cotton Saw Gins.

ON the 21st day of October inst. will be sold in front of the Subscriber's Auction Room, Green street, three first rate Cotton Saw Gins.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

October 5, 1830. §96ts.§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, Dunstan and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure to a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

J. Campbell,

Is just receiving from N. York, a new supply of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

Silver and plated Ware, Military Goods, Musical Instruments, &c., which having been purchased on the best terms, are offered for sale at unusually low prices. The assortment consists in part of

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, plain and common Watches,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,

Diamond, pearl, jet, paste and common Breastpins and Finger Rings,

Ladies' fine gold & coral Necklaces, topaz set, filligree, jet and plain Ear Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, &c.

Silver tea and table Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives,

Silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, richly ornamented Tea Trays, Bread Baskets and waiters, a handsome assortment of Brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,

Silver Spectacles, Thimbles, self pointed and plain Pencils, Tooth-picks, steel, gilt and ribbon Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Rogers's fine Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, Hemming's superior Needles,

Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, Backgammon Boards, coat and hair Brushes, Otto of Rose, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Balm of Columbia, Macassar and Bear's Oil, handsome Pocket Books, Walking Canes, &c.

Military Lace, Buttons and Stars, Swords, Sashes, Epaulletts and Plumes, Pocket Pistols, silver & Morocco mounted Dirks, percussion Caps, &c.

Musical Boxes, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Drums and Fifes, Violin Strings and Bows, Instruction Books, and Music for the Piano.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, strictly attended to.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1830. ‖94tf‖

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS,* comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, most-of-the package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. ‖93tf.‖

To Rent,

WILL be rented at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, the convenient

Store Houses,

on the North East corner of Market Square and on Person Street, belonging to the estate of Duncan McLaran, dec'd, at present occupied by Mr. John McLaran and Mr. John Lippitt.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. STRANGE, *C.* & *M. E.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1830.—95-4t

BLANKS,

all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas-
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

To Rent,

Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith. They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to

P. DAILEY, Market Square.

September 15. ‖93tf.‖

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURALIST.

Account of an experiment instituted for the purpose of testing the value of the native breed of Cattle, for giving Milk—by *Arator.*

MR. EDITOR.—My fondness for good milk and butter, and a desire to know what improvement might be made on degenerated cows, by a proper course of treatment, induced me, the last winter, to an experiment with eight cows; an account of which I will now give you in the hope that some of your readers may be stimulated to improve on it, and that it may in some degree be useful.

I erected a house for the exclusive use of these cows, and partitioned off eight stalls in it, four on each side and between the ranges of stalls a sink was made as a receptacle for the dung and urine. A trough was placed to each range of stalls, to hold the food. My cows, with the exception of one of them, (which is of the short horn beef blood,) are of a degenerated stock, occasioned by that sort of neglect which has long been common in this part of the country, they were poor at the time they were put up, and the whole of them at the time did not give 5 quarts of milk at a milking. Their food, for some weeks after they were put up, was composed of a mixture of cut sugar cane blades, oat straw and shucks, cotton seed, and wheat bran, all boiled together, with a little salt added to the mixture. After the stock of bran was exhausted, the other ingredients were continued with an addition of pot ale, from a whiskey distillery; boiling the food was discontinued at this time. From a period of three weeks after the cows were put up, till recently, the whole of them together, gave generally the rise of forty-eight quarts of milk each day; and twelve quarts per day was frequently taken from a choice one of them. How much butter was yielded, is not known, but my good wife tells me that considerable addition has been made to her pin money stock by the sale of butter to her neighbors, several of whom have been supplied by her.

The curry comb was used morning and evening on the cows, and the dung and wet litter removed from under them into a receptacle every morning, and a new bed of dry leaves from the woods, placed under them.

For the trouble I have had with this small experiment, and the food consumed in it, I have had ample compensation, not only from the butter, as already stated, but also from the quantity of milk it enabled me to give my negroes, and from a large quantity of manure for the improvement of my land.

ARATOR.

Georgia, 2d April, 1830.

We find the following notice inserted editorially in a late Liverpool Albion:

Public Days at Knowsley.—We are desired to state, that the public days at Knowsley this year will be on Mondays, the 9th and 16th of August, and those ladies and gentlemen who propose honouring the Earl of Derby with their company to dinner, at six o'clock on either of these days, are particularly requested to signify their obliging intention at Knowsley on the Saturday immediately preceding each of these days.

The population of Rome in its 'palmy state' was 3,680,000, at present the eternal city does not contain more than 140,000 inhabitants.

Tight Lacing.—Not long since, the following scene occurred at a boarding-school in Philadelphia The girl of the house, a tall, good looking young woman, at the proper time in the afternoon, filled the tea-kettle, and brought it to the kitchen hearth, where she placed it on a bench. To place it over the fire, required considerable stooping, and this, as it turned out, was impossible to her. Repeated and fruitless were her attempts, by a sort of crouching attitude, to accomplish her object; there was no one present to assist or relieve her from the restraint which prevented stooping, and at length in despair she gave up her trials, and stood by the kettle as if debating what she should do The mistress came to inquire if the water was boiling, and found it not yet on the fire! To her utter astonishment, "*the young lady*" confessed that she had her "*long busk*" on,—that her "*lacing*" which was excessively tight, was in a "hard knot," and that "she could not possibly stoop" to put on the kettle!

Bishop Cheverus.—Among the number of Peers created by Charles X., all of whom have been removed from the French Peerage, we find the name of *Cheverus,* Archbishop of Bordeaux, formerly Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, which city he quitted about a year ago, on the special invitation of the ex-King, and resumed his clerical functions in France, as confessor to Charles and a prelate of the French Church.

Sympathy.—The Dey of Algiers has carried with him 52 women to comfort him in his reverses. What an amount of sympathy will be not derive from these "last best gifts to man."

A New Orleans paper of August 26, says: "As an earnest of the rapid progress which our city is making towards consequence in the commercial world we lay before our readers a statement of the buildings now going up in New Orleans, viz: 23 four story; 124 three-story; 98 two-story; and 200 one-story; making an aggregate of 445."

In the year 1825, JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq. of Boston, published a Memoir of his father JOSIAH QUINCY, who was a leading politician and lawyer about the time of the breaking out of the Revolution. Mr. Quincy, in the year 1773, visited Charleston, for the benefit of his health. On his return home, he passed through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, &c. During his tour, he kept a *Journal,* which is highly interesting. From it we learn, that in North Carolina, (at Wilmington) he visited William Hill, "a most sensible, polite gentleman, and though a crown officer, a man replete with sentiments of general liberty, and warmly attached to the cause of American freedom." Col. Dry, Dr. Cobham, at whose house in Wilmington he dined, with Messrs. Harnett, Hooper, Burgwin, and Dr. Tucker. Mr. Harnett, he describes as the "Samuel Adams of North Carolina, except in point of fortune." At Newbern, he visited Judge Howard; breakfasted with Col. Buncombe, of Tyrrel County, and at Edenton, spent his time "in dining and conversing with the most celebrated lawyers."—*Newbern Spectator.*

The "Yadkin and Catawba Journal," states a fact of equal, or greater importance than the "Mecklenburg Declaration," but which does not appear to have attracted equal attention. It is this: "The Provincial Assembly of North Carolina, on the 12th of April, 1776, *unanimously* passed a resolution, authorizing and empowering our delegates in the Continental Congress, "to concur with the Delegates of the other colonies, in declaring INDEPENDENCE, forming foreign alliances," &c. This resolve was passed *three* months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, and *one* month before the boasted resolve of the Provincial Legislature of Virginia, instructing their representatives in Congress to declare the united colonies free and independent. So that in either case, North Carolina has the honour of making the first public declaration of Independence.—The "Journal of the Proceedings of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, held at Halifax, on the 4th of April, 1776," from which the above fact is taken, is now in the possession of the gentleman in Mecklenburg, to whom we have before alluded."—*Ib.*

Georgetown. October 2.

We are much gratified to have it in our power to inform the friends of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that it is now navigable for boats the whole distance, from Seneca down to the old locks, upwards of 20 miles. The letting in of the water was completed yesterday, and not a leak or break discovered in any part of the line. This is cheering to all—it will not only increase our trade, but is an evidence that the work has been done in a faithful manner.

We understand that one boat, bound for Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah, passed up yesterday, and in consideration of her being the first and the harbinger of good news to the country, she was permitted to go *toll free;* two boats also came down.

We shall be happy to offer our friends from BALTIMORE, or elsewhere, an opportunity to take an excursion of pleasure, for which a boat has been already prepared.

Columbian.

Items from English papers.

The golden rose, ornamented with diamonds, which is given by the Pope, every year, to the most "sincerely pious" of Catholic Princes, has this year been presented, by his holiness' commands, to Don Miguel!

One of the receptacles of dandyism asserts, that "a man of fashion must now have a beard only on his chin;" this characteristic of a man of fashion is equally applicable to a goat, with this difference, that the goat never condescends to wear a false beard.

ELECTORS. King James I. issued a proclamation in which the voters for members of Parliament are directed "not to choose curious and wrangling lawyers, who seek reputation by stirring needless questions."

Matrimonial Success.—St. Jerome relates, that, when he was at Rome, he saw a man that had not arrived to an advanced age, who had yet survived twenty wives, whom he had married in uninterrupted succession. He afterwards married an elderly woman who had buried nineteen husbands; and at her death he attended her funeral with his head crowned with a chaplet, and marching in the stately pace of triumph.

Cardinal Richelieu used to say, that it would take just as many masses to pray a soul out of purgatory as it would take snow-balls to heat an oven.

Voltaire used to remark, that he had three kinds of friends—the friends whom he loved, the friends about whom he was indifferent, and the friends whom he detested.

When an English lady expressed some surprise how Pauline Bonaparte *could* sit *so* naked for her statue to Conova, "O, my dear madam," said the beautiful Princess, "I had a fire in the room."

Anthony Benezet, at an early period of his residence, was accustomed statedly to feed his rats *in his area.* An old Friend visited him, having found him in that employment, expressed his wonder that he so kindly treated such pernicious vermin, saying they should rather be killed out of the way. Nay, said good Anthony, I will not treat them so; you make them thieves by maltreating and starving them, but I make them honest by feeding them, for, being so fed, they never prey on any goods of mine! This singular fact may be confided in. It was further said, that on the occasion of feeding them, he was used to stand in the area, when they would gather around his feet like chickens. One of his family once hung a collar round one of them, which was seen for years after, feeding in the group.

Annals of Philadelphia.

Raleigh. October 7.

Our Superior Court is still in session. On Tuesday, the whole day was occupied with the trial of *Richard Powers,* indicted for the murder of *Jonathan Waynax,* of Guilford, in June, 1829. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. Seawell, Badger and Haywood. The case was committed to the Jury about 7 o'clock at night, and they remained out but a short time, when they returned with a verdict of *Manslaughter.*

At the opening of the Court on Wednesday morning, *Elijah W. Kimbrough* of Tennessee, convicted of the murder of *John Davis* of this county, was brought in to receive sentence of death. He is to be executed on the 5th day of November, next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock. After sentence was pronounced, he asked and obtained permission from the judge to make a few remarks. He addressed the Court for about half an hour, in a disjointed manner, making the most solemn protestations of innocence and declaring that he fell a victim to the prejudices of the community. Before he was removed from the stand, "as the last request of a dying man" he asked leave of the Judge to offer up a prayer to the throne of Grace, in the presence of the Court and the auditory. This was properly refused, the Judge remarking, that he might at the door of the Jail, if he chose, offer up such petition. A great crowd attended him to the Jail, where we understand, a Clergyman exhorted and prayed. The prisoner continued to make asseverations of his innocence, until he was removed to his cell.

When our paper was put to press on Wednesday evening, the trial of *James Chamblee* for Perjury was progressing.

We take pleasure in stating that Judge Daniel seems to have nearly recovered from the effects of his recent indisposition.—*Reg.*

Andrew Jackson.—Our paper being printed in the district in which the worthy Chief Magistrate of the nation was born, and enjoying, as we do, the advantage of holding social converse with those of his companions in youth with whom he has plodded to school—with whom he wrestled—and with whom he has hunted and fished, it will be expected that we shall relate, as they come up before us, such anecdotes as will go to illustrate either the virtues, the faculties, or the habits of his early life. We promise to do this; and to this end, we solicit the communication of any such as may be interesting.

In the first place, we deem it important that the question of his birth place long a bone of contention betwixt North Carolina and this State—and to this day unknown to many thousands of his most ardent friends—should be finally settled The following extract, taken from a letter written by the General himself, to Col. James H. Witherspoon, of this district, will put the question, we think, beyond further quibble or doubt:—

"As to the question asked, I with pleasure answer—I was born in South Carolina, at the plantation whereon James Crawford lived, about one mile from the Carolina road, where it crosses the Waxhaw Creek—was born on the 15th of March, in the year 1767—and left the state in the year 1784."

"Plantation now owned by Mr. Geo Wren; to the left of the road as you go on from Waxhaw Creek to Charlotte, N. C., about 9 miles from this village.—This plantation of Mr. Jas. Crawford (now owned by Mr. Geo. Wren) was always in South Carolina, before and since the new line was run."

Lancaster Beacon, Sept. 18.

Domestic Manufactures.—We believe, notwithstanding the present embarrassments of many of our most enterprising manufacturers, that the prospects of those now engaged in the business have not been brighter, since the receipt of the news of peace with Great Britain, than they are at present. Our cotton manufacturers appear to be aware of their error in keeping the business in a single channel, and they are correcting it. The machinery, instead of running, as formerly, almost wholly on coarse sheeting and shirtings, is employed in almost as many branches as there are mills The consumption of calico cloths has increased to a great extent, some idea of which may be formed from the fact that the spindles now running in the village of Fall river, are hardly capable of supplying cloth for the single calico factory established there. The manufacture of domestic cambrics has been commenced. One establishment at this place, consumes about eight thousand dollars worth of cloth per week, and another, equally large, is now going up at Providence. This is a new branch of business, and bids fair to employ quite a number of mills.

Besides all this, the manufacture of cotton duck has been commenced in this vicinity, with every prospect of success, and if capitalists will remain satisfied with sure sales and small profits, we have no doubt but they will all succeed in the very teeth of John Bull's competition.—*Pawtucket Chron.*

[In a little while, English calicoes will be as rare in the United States, (except of the very superior quality,) as American flour is in England; which latter John Bull will not take in exchange for his flimsy manufactures. The American calicoes are far more substantial and better than the British. Instead of being made out of the poor cotton of Surat and Bengal, they are manufactured of the cotton of South Carolina and Georgia, &c., which tend to 'oppress' the planters of these States!—*Niles's Register.*

A fire occurred in London on the 11th, in Bartholomew Close, which destroyed property to the amount of £200,000. One life was lost. The fire broke out in the premises of an oil merchant, and so immense was the quantity of oil floating in the streets and into the plugs, that two of the engines were found at one time to be pouring oil instead of water upon the flames.

Selling off at cost.—A stranger visiting N. York, would suppose that trade was at a low ebb, and shopkeepers quite disheartened, by the labels which every where meet the eye 'selling off at cost.' The stranger is yet to learn that this is generally a *finesse,* a mere *ruse* played off on the Johnny Raws. Why, some of these accommodating tradesmen have had these captivating annunciations in their windows for two years together—and so general is the practice, that the *labels* are now printed by the hundred, for general use.—*Mer. Adv.*

FOREIGN.

New York, October 6.

The Journal of Commerce furnishes us with some European extracts a day or two later than before, received by the Milton. The dates from London are of the 26th, and from Paris of the 24th.

London, August 26.—Last night we received the Paris papers of Monday by express. There has been another fall of the Rentes. One cause of the decline of the Rentes may be found in an article in the Constitutionnel, under the head of Turin, 9th August, in which it is said that King Charles Felix was going to appoint a Regency, preparatory to his setting out for Naples, and that Austrian troops were on their march to occupy the principal fortresses of his dominions, particularly the citadels of Alexandria and Turin. If there be any truth in this intelligence, of which we have strong doubts, it would fully account for the depression of the Rentes, as the inevitable result of the entrance of the Austrians into Piedmont would be a war between Austria and France, of which, however, the issue would not be doubtful. But, as we have already said, we discredit the report, and in this we are borne out by the intelligence which is given of the conduct of other Powers. It is stated again, and with increased confidence, that Prussia has disclaimed, in the most formal manner, all intention of interfering in the domestic concerns of France. It is also said that, in a Council of Cardinals, held at Rome on the 12th inst. by the Pope, a resolution to the same effect was adopted.

Paris, August 23d.—Reports have been circulated upon 'Change that M de Metternich manifested some repugnance to recognize the new Government, and that it is possible that a war may break out with Austria.

Some disturbance is said to have taken place at Nismes, possibly owing to the absence of a regular administration, and suddenness of the present changes. The nation is unanimous in its sentiments. The indulgence of a great people towards their enemies has been carried far; it may produce some desperate attempt. But an opinion which is not deeply rooted in France, cannot long agitate the public mind, or injure our interests, but this indulgence must cease the moment any conspiracies are hatched.

The Government fortifies itself by measures of wisdom and energy, which render it daily more popular. It organises the army and a good administration; it seconds the impetus of the nation, and we shall have nothing to fear from the intrigues and efforts of M. de Metternich.

From the Constitutionnel.

Letters from Milan announce that the events of Paris have occasioned the greatest ferment at that place, which was followed by a pretty considerable number of arrests.

The command of the Piedmontese army has been taken away from Prince Carignon, and been confided to an Austrian general.

Decree of the King of the French.

"We appoint to the dignity of Marshal of France Lieutenant-General Gerard, and M. Lafayette Commandant-General of the National Guards.

"*Paris, August 17.*"

It is stated that twenty-two French Lieutenant-Generals, and upwards of 100 Major-Generals, who were promoted to their rank between March 28, 1814, and the year 1820, will be struck off the list, to make room for the Generals of the old army, who are again to be called into active service, including the 100 placed on the retired list in the prime of life, by the Ordinance of December 2, 1824, and also all those since placed on the same list.—*Galignani's Messen.*

Five Peers, including the Duke of Montgomery—Laval—had refused to take the oath to the new Government; and thirty-five of those whose peerages were annulled, have protested against the act. Talleyrand in taking the oath said, or is made to say,—"This is the thirteenth. I hope it will be the last."

In the French House of Peers, on the 21st, the President read a letter of some length from Prince Polignac, dated at St. Lo, Aug. 17th, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Having been arrested at the moment of flying from the late deplorable events, and when I was endeavoring to emigrate into the island to Jersey, I surrendered to the Provisional Committee of the Prefecture of Le Manche, as the Charter did not allow the Procureur du Roi of the Arrondissement of St. Lo, nor the Juge d'Instruction, to issue a warrant against me. Supposing that the Government has given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered that the Chamber of Peers alone, according to the new, as well as the old Charter, has a right to arrest a Peer of the Realm. I do not know what the Chamber will do in that respect, and if it will put to my account the untoward events, which I regret more than any one else—events which struck us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee and avert, for in that terrible moment it was impossible to know who to listen to, who to apply to, and all we could do was to defend life.

"I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house, there to resume those peaceful habits which coincide so much with my inclinations, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character. Too many vicissitudes have filled my life—too many misfortunes have passed over my head in my tumultuous career. At least, in the days of my prosperity, no one can accuse me of having harbored any spirit of revenge against those who, perhaps, took advantage of their fortune to persecute me in adversity; and, indeed, M. le Baron, what would be my fate if, in the midst of the turbulent age in which we live, the political opinions of those who are borne down by the tempest are considered as treason by those who embrace the opinions of an opposing party?

"If I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country with my wife and children. If, after all, the Chamber of Peers issues a warrant against me, I should wish to be imprisoned in the fort of Ham, in Picardy, where I was detained during the long captivity which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citadel. I prefer Ham to any other, as being most favorable to my bad state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The misfortunes of an honest man are entitled to some consideration in France; but, at any rate, M. le Baron, it would be barbarous to drag me forth to the capital at a moment when so many passions are in ferment against me, which time alone can appease.

"I have been long accustomed to see my designs construed into the most odious colors. I have exposed to you all my wishes, Monsieur le Baron; and I beg of you to communicate them to those who ought to know them, and to believe me, &c.

(Signed) "Prince de POLIGNAC.

P. S. I beg of you to let me know when you receive this letter."

Havre, Aug. 20.—The late King of France, at his departure from Rambouillet, had still a pretty numerous cortege about his person. But when he had got half way to Cherbourg, that cortege was reduced one-half. The escort which the Government had thought proper to give him, alone remained entire. On arriving at Valogne, it was thought that he would carry with him from seventy to eighty persons on board the American ship; but now came the pinching point. Out of nearly 500 persons who entered Cherbourg with Charles X. only eighteen embarked.

The King was dressed in black. He appeared to maintain a certain tranquility and firmness. The Duke d'Angouleme wept much. The Dauphiness and the Duchess de Berry appeared confounded. The King gave his hand to be kissed by about a dozen persons, who, after dropping some tears with their farewell, abandoned the white for the tri-colored cockade.

M. Pouyer, the Maritime Prefect, gave his hand to the Duke of Bordeaux to conduct him on board.

The Princesses were dressed in the plainest manner. The King, who was on deck while the Great Britain was about getting under weigh, went down to the cabin to be out of the way of the men who were working the vessel.

We understand that the delay in granting permission to Charles X. to land in this country arose from his having attached to the request some conditions with which the Duke of Wellington refused to comply. One of the objections of the British Government to his remaining here is, the assumption of the title King of France, by Charles X. for the Duke de Bordeaux. This was considered improper towards a Government which has already virtually recognized the new dynasty in France.—*Court Journal.*

On the 18th Aug. in the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Tracy brought forward a proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death. It was supported by Gen. Lafayette, who said "he should ask for its abolition until he had the infallibility of human judgment demonstrated to him." The proposition was ordered for consideration.

The London Times of the 21st says, "It is understood that General Baudrand is the bearer of a letter from Louis Philipe, the King of the French, announcing his accession—he will be speedily followed by a regular Ambassador. There cannot, of course, be a moment's hesitation on the part of our Government to recognize the constitutional Sovereign of France."

The Court of Berlin has given orders that, for the present, every thing was to continue in the same state, as there was no notion of attacking France so long as she did not assume the offensive.

Austria has taken similar ground. The Emperor, in answer to Prince Metternich, who advised the sending of troops to the frontier, said—"Stop there! I will have no more to do with wars!—The French have cost me money enough: if they don't come out I wont go in: all may be settled by negotiation: provided they name a King, I don't care for the rest." The language in Germany is, "The power of Metternich is at an end: let him go to the Devil!"

From the Courier Francais.

Florence, Aug. 10.

Mr. Editor: I have this morning received three numbers of your Journal of the 30th July, and 1st and 2d August. The great news they brought me have thrown me into a state difficult to be described. How happy and proud I am to be a Frenchman. I write to you in haste and am still deeply affected.—The object of my letter is to request you to distribute amongst the indigent families of those heroes of the 27th, 28th and 29th of July, the humble sum of 60 louis, which I send you herewith, being all I possess at this moment.

The revolution which has taken place is unexampled in history. This is a revolution of respectable people; 32,000,000 of men, without any other leaders but honor and justice, arm themselves spontaneously to sustain their rights; they fight with unheard of courage, and, when they conquered, left off perfectly pure of all crime. The most civilized people in the world know how to pardon. Its very moderation in success is one of its brightest trophies. The idea of revenge is far from them. It protects or assists the flight of its enemies, and condemns them to see from the extremity of their retreat that France, which they would oppress, is free in spite of them.

"Virtutem ut videant contabescentque relicti."

The regret I experience at not having been able to shed my blood for so sublime a cause, haunts me with remorse. But the triumph of my country softens materially the bitterness of my exile.—Receive, &c.

(Signed) Napoleon Bonaparte,
Eldest son of Louis Bonaparte,
Count de Saint Leu.

LATE AND IMPORTANT!

New York, October 7.

The Florida, Liverpool Packet, brings us London papers of the 1st ult., furnishing Paris dates of the 30th August. The chief item of intelligence is that of a popular insurrection at Brussels, in the course of which, by the forbearance of the troops, little blood was shed, but which resulted in taking the command of the city entirely out of the hands of the King's troops, and officers, and placing it under the control and protection of a national civic guard. Some excesses were committed against the houses and property of three or four obnoxious individuals, but it is manifest that the glorious example of the Parisian population had a most salutary influence in restraining that of Brussels from the excesses which have too often heretofore characterized popular tumults. The Brussels insurrection seems more like the breaking out of a long smothered fire, than the ebullition of a people rising at once against specific acts of oppression; and there was less of concert, regularity, or purpose, in the proceedings of the people. The state of feeling, however, evinced by this occurrence, was looked upon as serious enough to induce the King and his Council, then at the Hague, to determine on immediately convening the States General,—and where that may lead, those who recall the yet recent past, will feel that it is difficult even to conjecture. Meanwhile, if Dutch troops be marched against the Belgians, we hazard little in predicting that Flanders and Holland will cease, from that moment, to constitute one kingdom. We see, we confess, in the condition of things in the Netherlands, the germ of much future difficulty, and perhaps of a general continental war.

In France the march of the government appears firm, resolute, and tranquil. The special envoy of Louis Phillip had been courteously received by the King of England, and the assurance that the new order of things in France was, or would be formally acknowledged by England, was said to have been received in Paris. *Casimir Perrier* having resigned his station as President of the Chamber of Deputies, *M. Lafitte* was almost unanimously elected his successor. A committee of the Chamber was preparing articles of impeachment against the ex-ministers, four of whom, Messrs. de *Polignac, Peyronnet, Chantelauze,* and *Guernon de Ranville,* were confined in the Castle of Vincennes, where the committee had been to examine them. There is an ordonnance of the King recalling all Frenchmen banished under the law of Jan. 1816, and restoring them to their rank and pensions. The last of the *Condes,* the old Duke of Bourbon, aged seventy-five years, perished by his own hands; he was found hanging from the cornices of his bed. The total disappearance of the old etiquette from the Court is strongly illustrated by the fact, that instead of a formal order for a Court mourning, for so near a relative, it was simply announced by a paragraph in the *Moniteur.* that "the King will go into mourning for three weeks, on account of the death of his uncle." The disturbance among the unemployed workmen in Paris had almost entirely ceased.

In Spain, no actual disorder had occurred, though armed bands had here and there shown themselves, shouting for the Constitution. A new light seems to have broken in upon Ferdinand; for the Madrid Gazette republishes from the Paris papers, the history of the revolution; and an order is even said to leave free the unrestricted admission into Spain of both French and English journals.

From Austria and Prussia, we find nothing decisive. Rumors prevailed of great uneasiness in Italy; and in Naples, according to one report from *Lausanne, of 24th August,* "the whole Royal family had been arrested, and the Swiss guards massacred."

In England, the sentiment in favor of the new order of things in France seemed universal; though it is pretended by some that the Duke of Wellington was opposed to the immediate recognition of King *Louis Philip,* but was overruled by the decided wish of King William, and the unhesitating opinion of Sir R. Peel. Parliament was to meet for the despatch of business on the 26th of October. The Morning Chronicle of 1st ult. says, "the most ominous defeat which the Duke of Wellington has yet experienced, is the return of Mr. Charles Grant for the county of Inverness," in opposition to the ministerial candidate, Mr. M'Leod.

THE INSURRECTION AT BRUSSELS.

The Belgians, of all classes, and in all provinces, have been for a length of time dissatisfied. The Deputies, and the journals have adverted to it. Much displeasure was produced in the city on the 24th, by a publication in the government gazette of an article which spoke of the greatest "intoxication and rejoicing plunged into" by the people, on account of their extraordinary happiness under their good government. On that evening, an immense crowd having assembled at the theatre, and a part of it took possession of the square of the Mint. At the conclusion of the play, numerous groups formed themselves, and proceeded towards the office of "Le National." In a moment the windows were smashed, and it was attempted to burst open the door. A voice exclaimed, "let us go to Libry!" At these words the crowd retraced its steps, and went to the residence of Libry Bagnano, to the Polymathic Library, Rue de la Madelaine, near the great coach office. The multitude increased every moment. The windows were broken; the doors were burst in; all the furniture was demolished, the papers and books were torn, and thrown out of the window in tatters. By a fortunate accident, Libry Bagnano, the principal editor of the National, was not found at home, by which his life was saved. He afterwards paid a stable-keeper 600 francs to take him to Antwerp. It was 10 o'clock at night. The broad street of la Madelaine was filled. The police wisely abstained from interfering, as its interference would have proved pernicious.—They were told that they would be let alone if they did not interfere.

Towards midnight the crowd dispersed. One group went to the Place Royal, preceded by a flag composed of the curtains of Libry Bagnano. The officer of that post came out, and asked what they wanted. The commander of the town came forward likewise. Nothing but confused cries were heard of "Liberty! justice!" A soldier stepped out of the ranks, and with tears in his eyes, supplicated those present to withdraw, saying, 'For God's sake disperse, and spare us the disgrace of being obliged to shed any Belgian blood." These simple words produced more effect than the stoutest resistance would have done.

Another group went by the Rue de l'Empereur to the street Ruisbreck, stopped before the Palace of Justice, and in a moment broke all the windows of the Hall of the Court of Assize, with cries of "Down with Van Maanen! Long live De Potter!" Shortly after the General who commands the town, proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, and the horse gendarmes commenced to patrol about in detachments. A more numerous crowd proceeded to the house of M. de Kuyff, the Director of the Police. It was forcibly entered, and there, as at the residence of Libry, every thing was broken and destroyed; but there, likewise, not a single article was abstracted. One individual wanted to carry off the cloak of the Director of the Police, but he was trampled upon by the people, and the cloak itself was torn into a thousand fragments.

The crowd began there already to assume a more serious and violent aspect. The whole town began to be apprised of it. The inhabitants left their houses, and the troops got under arms. The first musket shots that were heard, were fired towards one o'clock, when the commotion became directly more tumultuous and decisive. The crowd ran with great noise towards the hotel of M. Van Maanen, the Minister of Justice, situated in the place du Petit Sableu opposite the prison of Petits Cames. When the people were before this residence, the exasperation seemed to have reached its highest pitch.

The doors, being burst in, shortly afterwards gave free admittance to the multitude who poured in with the cries of "Down with Van Manheim!" Furniture and effects were demolished. The troops wished to restore order, but they were too feeble. They were attacked, disarmed, and obliged to retreat. After this first explosion, the multitude seemed to concert measures, and set fire to the building. The smoke appeared rapidly; the crowd rushed out and ranged itself round the hotel and declared that it would not retire before the building was burnt down to its very foundation. The conflagration made great progress. The flames were perceivable from afar—the firemen hastened to the spot with their engines, towards 4 o'clock, but they were repulsed and forced to return to the Hotel de Ville. This vast edifice being set on fire served as a point of assemblage—a number of workmen ran to the spot without pillaging, but likewise without retiring

During the night gunsmiths had been compelled to deliver up the arms contained in their stores. The people distributed them.

Towards five o'clock in the morning the armed force displayed itself more A battalion of chasseurs and a battalion of grenadiers spread themselves in companies through the streets where the agitation was greatest. It was the Place du Sablon where, about six o'clock in the morning, an officer ordered a platoon to fire, and where the struggle became bloody. Presently the wounded were seen being carried home.

This armed force traversed the streets, firing multiplied volleys; it fired sometimes into the air and sometimes on the crowd. The houses were shut up, and the windows lined with women and curious people; the streets were crowded, being sometimes invaded and sometimes deserted. The inhabitants were armed with guns, swords and cudgels; they posted themselves at the corners of the streets.

Some workmen have torn from the shops of the Purveyors of the Court the arms of the Royal Family, and many of the tradesmen have spontaneously taken them away.

That day some of the good citizens met, and agreed that it was highly important, if possible, to restore order. The paper which gives us the above particulars, concludes by advising the citizens to conquer their liberty by order.

The troops, instead of allowing themselves to be beaten or destroyed in detail, as in Paris, retired within their barracks, till reinforcements were sent for. About ten o'clock the whole garrison of Brussels, consisting of gensdarmes, troops of the line and cavalry, drew up in the Place Royale in front of the palace, and looking to the park. They remained in this position for many hours, and different detachments from the neighboring posts in the country continued to join them, till in the afternoon they amounted to about 3000 men, but without artillery.

No person of name or consequence, (says a letter of that day,) has yet appeared to direct the movements of the revolutionists. The hatred of Dutch sway seems deep and general among all classes; but the actual rioters are chiefly those who complain of high taxes and want of bread.

Messengers were sent off to the Hague, (where the King resides every other year, the alternate years being spent at Brussels,) and it was reported that similar movements might be expected at Liege, Ghent and Antwerp, on the receipt of the intelligence; but it would seem from the latest accounts we have, that the insurrection in Brussels was made without any preconcert abroad. One of the papers before us pronounces it a miserable imitation of the revolution of France, without its spirit or its provocation. In some respects, however, the conduct of the Brussels populace is worthy of commendation, and seems to indicate something of that principle which all would hope to see. They were very moderate and humane towards the soldiery, and punctiliously suppressed every appearance of a disposition to pillage, though they took arms and drank liquors.

The shops and churches were shut during the 26th. The streets had not been unpaved, but trees had been cut down for barricades. The moderate people most dreaded that Prussian troops might be brought in by the government, which would produce bloodshed.

The Governor and Commandant left the city. The editor of the "National," into whose office the mob first broke, was an Italian, son of the minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was paid 4,500 florins by the government. The types, &c. were destroyed; and the house of the printer quite emptied. The furniture of the Commandant, being taken from his house was all burned. About noon a parley took place, and much to the tranquilizing of the people, the troops marched out and left the city to the national guard, which was under arms to the number of 5000. The tri-colored flag was flying on the Hotel de Ville.

There is a chance that the total want of political leaders among the people, and the wise forbearance of the military, may allow of the restoration of tranquillity, without further bloodshed, or any extensive change in the Administration.

Amsterdam is perfectly tranquil, and hopes are entertained that matters will be accommodated.

London, *Evening of the 1st.*—Accounts received this day by the Rotterdam Steam Packet, up to yesterday morning, state that disturbances had broken out at Antwerp on Sunday evening, when a number of young men paraded the streets, crying out Vive le Revolution! Liberty! A bas les Ministres! Vive M. Potter! &c. The troops were called out, and four persons had been killed. The merchants and citizens formed a guard to protect property. The King had left his palace, to proceed with them to Brussels, to prevent the spreading of the insurrection, but not to refuse moderate terms.

The following important letter from Paris bears date Sunday evening:

"You may rely on the authenticity of the following: Lausane, August 24.—A letter from Italy, addressed to an English family at Lausanne, announces that an insurrection had broken out at Naples—that the King and his family had been arrested, and the Swiss regiments massacred." This piece of news must be exaggerated.

The Harvest and the weather.—The rains of the last week have retarded the harvest, and we fear that they must have injured the crops in some degree. In the south a great deal of corn has been cut and got in, but in the northern counties it is still generally standing, or at least tuled.

Wakefield, August 27.—We had rain on Sunday, and some quantity fell on Wednesday evening; with these exceptions the weather has been tolerably fine during the week, although there has been little sun. Harvest is now general in this neighborhood.

The Crops in Ireland.—It has rained incessantly for the last two days, and we fear that irretrievable injury has been done to the harvest. However, we have as yet received no accounts that would warrant the apprehension entertained in Dublin as to the results

Dublin Evening Post.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

North American Review—Nullification.

We have not yet read through the number of the North American Review for the present month, and so cannot speak of the character of the articles, generally. Our attention was caught, immediately on taking up the number, by the title of *Nullification,* and having dipped into it, we had no inclination to stop before reaching the end. It is a clear, strong and demonstrative exposition of this subject, and the interest and authority of the article is increased by the insertion of a recent letter of Mr. Madison, respecting the Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and the new South Caralina doctrine.

"The distinguished names and high authorities," says Mr. Madison, "which appear to have asserted and given a practical scope to this doctrine, entitle it to respect, which it might be difficult otherwise to feel for it."

Lafayette.—A writer in the Boston Centinel, in stirring up the citizens to good works in behalf of those who suffered by the late fire at Gloucester, says—"Our friend, and the friend of mankind, the great Lafayette, did not wait to be reminded of the distress of our town, occasioned by the fire of 1787. No; as soon as the calamity was known in France, he directed his banker to send two hundred guineas, which was received through the hands of Mr. Breck, and paid over to the late Dr. Parker, Chairman of the town's Committee. (Vide Centinel, 1787.) In England there were several liberal donations, which were duly received by the last named gentleman."

The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec the present season from Europe is 25,585; last year 12,846.

A Hard Head.—An old gentleman was relating a story of one of your "half horse half allegator" St. Lawrence boatmen, Says he "he is a hard head, for he stood under an oak in a thunder storm, when the lightning struck the tree, and he dodged it seventeen times, when finding he could not dodge it any longer, he stood and took nine claps in succession on his head, and never flinched."

The Boston Courier publishes a letter from Dr. Niles, formerly of Boston, dated Paris, July 31. He says, "On Wednesday morning, St. Pelagi, the debtor's prison, was opened; among the liberated is Mr. Swan, an American citizen, who has occupied the same room twenty-two years and one day. What ideas and sentiments must have filled his head and heart, to have been let out amidst the din and carnage of civil war, the sound of the tocsin, and the roar of cannon!

Importation of Cotton into Providence.—The Providence Daily Advertiser states that the amount of Cotton imported into that place during the year ending September 30th, 1830, was 42,612 bales. The stock on hand on that day, "being unusually small for the season," amounted to 1655 bales, viz:—New Orleans, 929; Alabama, 145; Uplands, 464; Sea Island, 117. The consumption of Cotton from the Providence market, according to the same paper, has been fully 42,000 bales within the last year—worth, upon an average, $40 per bale, and amounting to a total of $1,700,000.—This Cotton has been manufactured into about 70,500,000 yards of cloth, which has sold at about 9 cents per yard, averaging the different qualities and prices, thus producing a gross sale of $6,450,000. Of this sum, a very great proportion, it is said, has been returned to the South, in payment for cotton and provisions, leaving to the manufacturer a reasonable profit, if an opinion may be formed from the cheerful activity which now prevails in that neighborhood.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said Colonial possessions, from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions, from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British Colonies aforementioned, to any country whatever other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British Dominions or possessions aforesaid, leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the United States than it now is; that then and in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorised, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such Proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and that the act, entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, shall, in such case, be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

And whereas, by the said act, it is further provided, that, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent and North or East of the United States:

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open for an indefinite period, the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda, or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms and according to the requisitions, of the aforesaid act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that such evidence has been received by me; and that, by the act of Congress passed on the twenty ninth day of May, *one thousand* eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States shall, from the date of this Proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said act; the act, entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are absolutely repealed; and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent and North or East of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
M. VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Some days ago we received a letter from a respectable Southern Subscriber, requesting us to publish "a list of the different countries with whom, under treaty, we are in commercial affairs on an equality." A document of this description, he writes, has long been wanted, and he has never seen one; in consequence of which, in making a shipment (unless after much research) very few know whether they must pay foreign duty or not.

We have taken trouble to obtain, from authentic sources, the information which our correspondent desires. Although his request was confined to equalization of duties by *Treaty,* it has been thought best to add to it the cases of equalization by *legislation* and *proclamation,* presuming that that information also would be acceptable to our readers. The whole information, we have been able to collect from authentic sources, is contained in the following statement:

1. The vessels of the U. States, and their cargoes, are, by Treaty, admitted upon the same terms with National vessels, into the ports of the following Nations:
Great Britain, by Treaty of 3d July 1815, continued in 1818 and 1827.
Central America, 5th December 1825.
Denmark, 26th April 1826.
Sweden and Norway, 4th July 1827.
Hanseatic Towns, 20th December 1827.
Prussia, 1st May 1828.
Brazil, 12th December 1828.
2. By an act of Congress of 7th Jan. 1824, discriminating duties of tonnage and impost are suspended in the ports of the United States, as respects the vessels of
Russia,
The Netherlands, and
Sardinia.

This suspension to continue as long as *similar exemption shall be allowed to vessels of the U. States in the ports of those nations.*

3. The vessels of the following nations are admitted into the ports of the U. States, upon the same footing with national vessels, by virtue of *Proclamations* issued by the President of the United States under the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress of 24th May, 1828, upon his receiving

tisfactory evidence that the *same exemption is allowed to the vessels of the U. States in the ports of those nations.*

Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, by Proclamation of 18th Sept. 1830.
Austria, do. 3d June, 1829.
Kingdom of Hanover, do. 1st July, 1828.
Dominions of the Pope, do. 7th July, 1827.

FROM THE PENDLETON (S. C.) MESSENGER.

In another part of our paper will be found a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Representative in Congress from this district, together with extracts of letters from several of our naval officers on the subject of the recent experiments which have been made with Cotton Canvas. The accounts given are very satisfactory and both the Secretary and Com. Elliott seem to anticipate a general use of the article. Should it answer their expectations, and be adopted in the Navy of the United States, there can be no doubt that it will soon find its way into the merchant vessels both of our own country and of other nations, and thus open an extensive market for the great staple commodity of the South. The experiment was originally urged in the Department by Mr. Davis, who is entitled to the thanks not only of his constituents, but of cotton planters in general, for the discrimination and zeal which he has manifested on the subject.—To Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy, the Cotton growing States will also owe a debt of gratitude, should the experiment finally succeed, for his prompt attention to the subject, and the facilities afforded by him of testing thoroughly the efficacy and durability of Cotton Duck.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
11*th September*, 1830. }

DEAR SIR—Knowing the deep interest you take in the employment in the U. S. Navy of articles manufactured from Cotton, I do myself the pleasure to transmit to you extracts from the letters of some of the Officers of the U. S. Navy, who have had an opportunity of witnessing trials of canvas made thereof.

The results so far have been very satisfactory, and such as promise that the period is not remote when the article will be employed to the exclusion of fabrics made of other materials, an event which will have an important influence in extending the culture, and I should hope of rewarding the cultivators of Cotton.

I have endeavored to have some experiments made of the value and usefulness of Cotton Cordage for certain purposes of the Navy. From causes which it is unnecessary to mention, these have not been carried into effect to the extent desired. They will be further prosecuted.

The trials made, have shewn that Cotton Cordage is not as strong as Cordage of the same size made of hemp, but this by no means proves, that the former may not be sufficiently strong and applicable to many useful purposes in the Navy.

Receive, dear sir, the assurance of great respect and consideration.

JOHN BRANCH.

The Hon. Warren R. Davis, So. Ca.

Copy of a letter from Capt. E. R. McCall to Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, dated August 23, 1830.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that this ship has been now in commission twelve months, during which time she has been kept almost constantly at sea, and her sails which are composed of cotton canvas, have been in constant use, during that time, having stood the test of the North winds on the coast of Mexico, during the last winter, which are very severe and often very violent, and during the rainy summer months the squalls are frequently severe but of short duration. They are in a trifling manner mildewed and a little chafed.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. R. McCALL.

Extract of a letter from William Boerum, Lieutenant Commanding the United States Ship Erie, to Commodore J. D. Elliott, dated Aug. 23d, 1830.

"With regard to our Cotton Sails, I have to inform you Sir, that I am much pleased with them, and so far as my experience may avail, I think they will stand every test. We found as little difficulty in managing them in heavy wet weather as the other sails, and that they hold wind better, nobody will deny."

Extract of a letter from Commodore J. D. Elliot to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Aug. 23d, 1830.

"On an examination of that part of the report of Master Commandant M'Call of this ship, and of Lieutenant Boerum of the Erie, you will perceive that the experimental sails manufactured of Cotton are in the full tide of successful operation, and I will here take occasion to suggest the propriety of having Cotton for the wearing apparel of the seamen manufactured of the same materials—twilled and dyed of a good Indigo blue, for shirts, drawers and jackets. This cannot fail to be acceptable to them, and equally healthy in a climate which requires a better absorbent material than linen."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Erroneous impressions exist in the minds of some respectable citizens as to the opinions of the President of the United States in relation to our Navy. With a view to correct such impressions, I have to request of you to state, that in a recent conversation with a Navy Officer of high rank, the President took occasion to express the favorable sentiments he entertains of that establishment—and added his opinion that it should be liberally supported—that extravagance and parsimony should alike be avoided—that it is the strong arm of National defence, and especially deserves the fostering care of the constituted authorities of the Nation. Every friend of the Navy, whatever may be his politics, will unite in such wise and patriotic sentiments. TRIPPE.

Washington, Oct. 7, 1830.

A letter has been received by a gentleman of Boston, dated Gibralter, August 8, which mentions that Commodore Porter had arrived there on his way to Algiers, and there learned the events which had taken place at Algiers. He was to sail the next day to Mahon. What would be his next destination was not known.

Petty Counterfeit.—A counterfeit 50 cents N.C. Treasury note was shown to us a few days ago, which is so well executed, that, unless critically examined, it might pass without detection among the best judges. It is dated 20th May, 1824, and signed John S. Haywood, for Pub. Treasurer. The signature is well written, and is somewhat smoother than the genuine. On comparing the spurious with a true note, it will be seen the former is printed on the finest paper, and a little discrepance between the figures 50, on their corners, will also be observed.

Raleigh Star.

The Baltimore American states that the Warren Factory in Baltimore County, was bought at public sale on Saturday, for $68,000, by Columbus O'Donnell, Esq. The original cost was upwards of $200,000.

Supreme Court Decision.—We learn that the Judges of the Supreme Court have filed their Opinions, in the case of the *State* v. *Slaughter*, from Anson. When the Court adjourned, this case was under advisement, and we are induced now, to notice the decision of that tribunal in this matter, in consequence of the important principle involved in the adjudication, and the great interest which it has excited in the community.

Slaughter was indicted in Anson Superior Court, for the murder of his father-in-law, *Taylor*. He was arraigned and put upon his trial—the pannel were sworn and charged—the case was fully argued, and the Jury retired to consider of their verdict. At ten minutes before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the Judge sent for the Jury, into Court, who being interrogated, replied that there was no prospect of their agreeing. The Judge then remanded the Prisoner, to be again tried on the same indictment. *Slaughter* applied to the Chief Justice of the State, to be brought before him, by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, for the purpose of enquiring into the legality of his imprisonment, asserting that he had been once tried for his life, and claiming to be discharged under that provision of the Constitution which declares, that "no person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." The writ was granted, returnable to the last Court, and the question arising thereon, was elaborately argued by *Gaston*, for the prisoner, and by *Saunders*, Attorney General, for the State. The Court decided, that where a Jury is charged with the trial of a prisoner for an offence affecting his life, and the term of the Court expires before the rendition of their verdict, the prisoner cannot be tried again on the same indictment. *Slaughter* has, of course, been liberated from prison.

It is understood that Judge RUFFIN dissented from the opinion of a majority of the Court.

Ral. Register.

Raleigh, October 11.

Superior Court.—When our last paper went to press, the trial of *James Chamblee*, for Perjury was before the Court. It resulted in his acquittal, and the Prosecutor was ordered to pay the costs, the charge being deemed malicious.

Wm. Nunnally was tried on a similar indictment, and likewise acquitted.

Salisbury Mainer, a free man of color, who had appealed from the County Court, was convicted of petit Larceny, and sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, which were forthwith inflicted.

On Thursday, a negro slave named *Carey*, the property, it is believed, of the State of Georgia, was tried on an indictment for Burglary, and found *guilty!*—The evidence was so conclusive, that Messrs. *Mangum* and *Geo. W. Haywood*, who had been assigned by the Court as his Counsel, did not address the Jury. This case was brought from Johnston county; and when the prisoner was placed at the bar to receive sentence of death, a motion was submitted in arrest of judgment, on the ground that the cause had been removed on the affidavit of the slave himself, when the Act of Assembly of 1806, requires that it should have been done on the affidavit of his owner or Counsel. This motion was overruled by Judge Daniel, an Act of Assembly being produced by the Attorney General, passed in 1822, which gives a slave the power of removing his trial upon his own affidavit. The prisoner was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 5th of November, the day previously fixed for the execution of *Elijah W. Kimbrough*. From this judgment, the prisoner's Counsel moved for an appeal to the Supreme Court, which motion was dismissed, the prisoner being unable to give security for the costs.

On Friday, *Richard Powers*, convicted at this Term, of *Manslaughter*, was sentenced to be branded on the brawn of the left hand, with the letter M, and to pay the costs of prosecution. The first part of the sentence was carried into immediate execution, in presence of the Court. The Defendant being insolvent, was permitted to take the oath, and was discharged.

On the same day, *Christopher Woodward* was put upon his trial, charged with stealing a negro slave, the property of *Durrell Rogers*, with a view of disposing of him for his own benefit. Acquitted.

Cordy Hammonds was convicted of having shot *Wm. Holmes*, with intent to kill, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

We are informed that the Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently convened in this city, have unanimously concurred in inviting the Rt. Rev'd Bishop BOWEN of S. Carolina, to take charge of this Diocess, until a resident Bishop shall be consecrated, and to preside in the next annual Convention to be held in this city.

The Committee also, before their adjournment, adopted the following Resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Committee have heard with unfeigned sorrow of the death of the Rt. Rev JOHN HENRY HOBART, late Bishop of the Diocess of N. York.

Resolved, That the ardent piety, the untiring zeal, and eminent services of that lamented Prelate entitle him to be held in lasting remembrance by this Diocess as well as that over which he so ably presided.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathise with the Clergy and members of the Diocess of New York, in their present affliction, and assure them of our earnest prayers in their behalf.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Clergy of this Diocess, to wear the usual badges of mourning for forty days, in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the President of this Committee be requested to make known these resolutions to the President of the Standing Committee of the Diocess of New York.

Signed by order of the Committee.

JOHN AVERY, *President.*

The Episcopal Convention for this diocess commences its annual session to-morrow. A more than ordinary interest will attach to the proceedings of this Convention, as on it devolves the duty of electing a successor to the late Bishop Hobart.—*N. Y. American.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1830.

We are happy to inform our country friends that the late rains have raised the Cape Fear so much as to allow all the boats with the Fall supplies of Goods for our merchants, to come up. Country merchants may now come to town with the assurance of finding full Stores.

Another Revolution.—Under our Foreign head the reader will find an account of the disturbances which have revolutionized Brussels, the capitol of the Netherlands. This is the first, but not the last, Revolution produced by that of France. Don Miguel, the Usurper of the throne of Portugal, was, at the last accounts, trembling with apprehension of meeting the reward due to his misdeeds. If his own people do not hurl him from his seat, his repeated aggressions upon British and American Commerce, demand that it should be done for them. Naples is said to have risen and dethroned the King, though it is but reported, as yet.—Spain is threatened by numbers of small parties, and the government is said to be very uneasy. We fear, with the New York American, that in these things is the 'germ of much future difficulty, and perhaps of a general continental war.'

The Cotton Market.—As the present is a period of great anxiety with our cotton buyers, we have collected, below, the latest accounts from several markets, foreign and domestic. It will be seen that the article has fallen in our market, while it maintains its price every where else from whence we have accounts. This is owing, it appears, to a belief that the prices paid here for a week or two past were higher than was justified for any other purpose than to supply the demand of the Northern manufacturers; and that being filled, shipments could not be made to save at those prices. The most intelligent of our merchants are under the impression that the present quotations will barely be supported until after the first of January next, when they anticipate a rise. Our own opinion is not worth much against such authority; but we cannot help indulging the hope that they will be mistaken. By one of the letters from Liverpool, below, it will be seen that the stock there, notwithstanding the unprecedentedly large importations, had been reduced on the 1st. Sept. 107,000 bales from the amount at the corresponding period of the last year, and that it was only 272,000 bales. It is probable that the import will not be great from that period to the 1st January, most of the last crop being already in the market; while the consumption, which is usually about 65,000 bales a month, will continue. Some idea may thus be formed of what the Stock will be on the 1st of January next. We should be pleased, if any of our merchants who take sufficient interest in the subject, would give their views to the public through our columns.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Saturday, Aug 28.—The import this week is 20,538 bags, and the sales are 17,610 bags, (including 700 American, taken for export,) at last week's prices, viz. 260 Sea Islands, at 13½ to 17d; 70 stained do. 7 to 8½d; 6070 Boweds, 6½ to 7¾d; 1260 New Orleans, 6¼ to 8⅜d; 3860 Alabamas, &c. 6½ to 7 5-8, &c. The export of Raw Cotton from Great Britain, during the month ending 21st August, was 4050 bags, and from London, Liverpool, and Hull, in the shape of only cahcoes, 22,603, and of twists, 14,078, amounting to 36,081 bags of Raw Cotton.

Monday, Aug 30.—The Cotton Market has been quiet on Saturday and to-day. The sales of the two days amount to about 3000 bags, at former prices.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Sept. 1.

"The demand for both goods and yarn yesterday at Manchester was extensive. During the week there was a regular and fair demand for cotton. Flour, 32s 6d. to 34s."

Another letter, same date.

The demand for Cotton still continues limited, the sales this week not being more than 1000 bags per day—prices steady. The stock on hand, September, last year, was 379,000, and this year 272,000 bags, being a decrease of 107,000 bags

New Cotton.—About ten days ago, a few bales of new Upland Cotton, appeared in this market, the quality of which was inferior, and we took no notice of it. Within a few days, however, several parcels have arrived, in all about three hundred bales; the quality proves good—not very prime. About 12 or 15 bales only have been sold at 12½ a 13 cents, the balance is held we understand, at 13½—100 bales of which is the crop of Gen. Wade Hampton.—*N. Y. Courier.*

COTTON.—There is not much doing—but little arriving. Price from 9 to 11¾ cents.

Augusta Courier, 11th inst.

Petersburg, Oct. 12.—Cotton 11 to 11 3-8.

Charleston, Oct. 11.—There continues a fair demand for Upland Cotton, principally for the Northern market, at from 12 to 12½ cents. A few small lots of old cotton brought 11 to 11½ cents.

☞ The communication of "*Justice*" is not inserted, because it has an application not warranted by the facts of the case. If "Justice" will give us the opportunity, we will inform him how we *know* that he has "mistaken his man."

A few bushels of fine back country Apples were sold here yesterday at $1 60 a bushel. It is hardly necessary to add, that they are and have been very scarce this season.

A gentleman from Surry county informs us, that in consequence of several severe frosts, there will not be more than the third of a crop of *Tobacco* in that section of the State. He says the most sanguine do not calculate on realizing more than half what they anticipated.

The reduction of the duty on Molasses from 10 to 5 cents a gallon, took place on the 1st inst.

A good Example.—We recommend the following letter to the consideration of those of our readers who neglect to pay the printer:

Salem, N. C., Sept. 17, 1830.

Mr. E. J. HALE: Since I first subscribed for your paper it has ever been my design to pay in advance. I dislike to reap where I have not sown. I believe if all your readers could but feel the satisfaction arising from a knowledge that they have paid for what they are reading, that I do, they would do likewise. Even an editor's *dun* (which by the way does not often appear in the Obs.) has in it nothing hateful to him who has rendered "to every man his due." Again, if your readers love money, they will pay in advance, because any man in his senses would rather pay $2 50 now, than $3 50 one year from this time.

My conduct towards you has contradicted the above sentiments: I therefore request that you will have the goodness to examine your account against me, send it with the paper, in the manner allowed by the P. O. Law, (or by letter) and I will remit the amount, together with one year's subscription money in advance, to you by next mail.

The writer has fulfilled his promise, by enclosing the amount of our account in a subsequent letter. "Go and do likewise."

Census.—Nine Counties in Maine contain a population of 102,281. In 1820, the population of the same counties was 67,666, being a gain of 34,615, or about 52 per cent. in ten years.

The census of the city of New York is not yet completed, but from the returns made, it is estimated by the Mercantile Advertiser, that the population will not be far from 200,942. In 1790, it was 33,022; in 1800, 60,483; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1825, 166,086.

It is estimated that Philadelphia contains 170,000 inhabitants.

The Boston Patriot gives the census returns from 165 towns in Massachusetts, which had—in 1810, 277,864; in 1820, 319,645; in 1830, 392,563. The first ten years the gain was 15 per cent; the last ten years 23 per ct.

The population of Louisville, according to the census recently taken by the Deputy Marshal, is 10,196.

What are the Deputy Marshals of North Carolina about, that we have so few returns from them? From almost every other State in the Union the returns are coming in.

The election in Delaware, like that in Maryland, has resulted in the triumph of the Opposition. A Mr. Milligan, of that party, has been elected the Representative of that State in Congress.

Rather indigestible.—We are informed by a gentleman living in this county, that in the month of January last, a yearling calf in his yard swallowed a handkerchief and a pair of gloves, and that on the first inst., he killed it, and found the articles still nearly as sound as when taken into the stomach.—[*Communicated.*

The Hon. Philip P. Barbour has been appointed, by the President of the U. States, Judge of the U. S. District Court, for the District of Virginia, *vice* George Hay, deceased. We have not yet understood, whether Mr. Barbour accepts the appointment.—*Pol. Arena.*

Maryland Election.—The two counties Caroline and Queen Ann, not inserted in yesterday's publication, having been heard from, and having elected six of their eight Delegates, anti-administration men, the result throughout the State is now known—except that in Allegany it is believed that four instead of three Republican members have been elected. If but three (and that number at least is certain) the total returns of members of the House of Delegates stand thus:

Republican - - -	64
Jackson - - -	16

Last year the strength of the two parties in the House was equal, being 40 and 40. Gain of the Republican party, twenty-four members!—*Nat. Int.*

His Excellency Governor OWEN left this City yesterday morning for Elizabeth City, in order to attend a Meeting of the Board of Internal Improvement to be held there on the 14th instant, for the purpose of examining personally, into the practicability of opening Currituck Inlet. It is expected that *Lieut. Dutton*, of the United States Engineers will attend the Examination. The result will, of course, be reported to our approaching Legislature.—*Ral. Reg.*

Newsam, the pedestrian, continues his walk against time this day at the Labyrinth Garden, Philadelphia. He commenced on Thursday morning last, and did on that day 49 miles, on Friday he went 46, and on Saturday 63, making for the three days *one hundred and fifty-eight* miles. His rate of walking is about five miles per hour, which is kept up with great regularity, his last miles being done in as short a time as any during the day.

The idea of a convention may now be given up, in our opinion. We have information from every part of the State, quite enough to satisfy us that there is no chance for a Convention. There are fewer men we find, in this District, in favor of such a measure, than we imagined. Our best informed friends, do not believe there are thirty among the 800 voters—There may be fifty, but we doubt it. They cannot count ten in this town. But while we say this, let no man misunderstand us—There is not one "*submission*" man.

Camden Journal.

All the world in Debt to the United States.—The packet ship Robert Edwards, from London, has on board about $50,000 in specie. This is a profitless remittance, but the best one by which the merchants could get back the proceeds of their shipments. Exchange on the United States is therefore so much above par, in London, that the exchange is sufficient to pay all charges of freight, insurance, &c. on the transmission of specie.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mr. GEORGE POINDEXTER, formerly a Representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, has been appointed by the Governor of that State a Senator in Congress, in the place of R. Adams, deceased.

Punctuality.—We take pleasure in mentioning a circumstance which has just come to our knowledge, that reflects great credit on all concerned. It is, that every Sheriff in this State, has, the present year, settled his public accounts with the officers of Government, within the time prescribed by law. This fact is the more worthy of record, because it is unprecedented in the financial history of our State.—*Ral. Reg.*

The quickest passage ever made between New York and Albany.—The steam boat Ohio, Capt. Martin Bartholomew, left New York on Thursday afternoon at five o'clock, and arrived here at two minutes before three o'clock, on Friday morning, after making her several landings. She arrived at Newburgh in 3h. 57m., at Poughkeepsie in 4h. 55m., and at Albany in NINE HOURS AND FIFTY-EIGHT MINUTES. This is the quickest sailing there is on record of any boat in the world. *The Ohio, therefore, bears the palm as the fastest boat which ever swam.* She has only a single engine, and its power and excellence are proved from this speed.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED up to October 8, Brig Brilliant, from Boston. Schrs. Charley Sidney, from Norfolk, Va. Nelson, from Philadelphia, Ann Smith, from New York, Naomi, from Philadelphia, Collector, from New York.

CLEARED, Schr. Alpha, for Matanzas.

DIED,

At the residence of his Father, Josiah Evans Esq. of this County, on Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. after a distressing illness of three weeks, WILLIAM LOCKE EVANS, aged 23 years. He was an exemplary young man.—[*Communicated.*]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 50 a 11. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14 Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 55 a 60. Flour, $ a 5, Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed 90 a $1. Lard 8 a 10. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1⅞ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 50 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 5¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 70 a 80. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.
Georgia,.....2½ *a* 3. do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....¼ do do.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830 §92tf§

The Subscriber

HAS just received from New York a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Of various colours and kinds, carefully selected by himself, which he will sell at as small an advance on the cost as any other House in this place. He also has on hand for sale, a quantity of *NEEDLES* of the best quality of different sizes from No. 1 to No 10.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his town and country customers for the liberal patronage he has for years past received, and informs them, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various Branches, at his Old Stand on the N. E. corner of Market Square, in passing which, his former patrons he hopes will remember the sentiment of the old Song, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1830. §97 4t§

The Works of Bishop Ravenscroft,

IN TWO LARGE 8VO. VOLUMES.

DEVISED by him to the Missionary, Bible and Prayer Book, and Tract Society of North Carolina, and to be published for its benefit are now in a course of publication by the New York Protestant Episcopal Press. To Volume I. will be prefixed a Memoir and Likeness of the Bishop.

TERMS—By an arrangement of the matter to be given in this publication, different from that at first contemplated, the whole will be compressed in two large volumes, octavo, instead of THREE; and afforded to subscribers at $2 50 per volume in boards, and $2 75 in good sheep—thus reducing the price of the works from 6 to $5

A volume has probably been published and will be received in Fayetteville shortly. Subscriptions received by E. J. HALE.

October 14

Found,

A Package of Spun Cotton, which the owner can have by applying to D. Jordan, Sen. and paying for this advertisement. *October* 4.

☞To Country Merchants.

McKEE, NOBLE & MEEM,

ARE now receiving a *large and general* supply of Fall and Winter Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Which they are *prepared to sell at as small an advance on New York auction prices as jobbers in that City.*—Country Merchants are requested to examine this assortment; they will find the *prices moderate* and *terms liberal*

Norfolk, October 8, 1830 §97-3t.§

Notice.

AT September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas Robeson, deceased, late of Cumberland County. Notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same to the Administrator within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All those indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment.

LEWIS ROBESON.

Cumberland County, October 12, 1830. §97-3t§

Entertainment.

JAMES CARNEY respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that large and commodious House lately occupied by Mr. Lewis Bryan, at the corner of Pollok and Middle Streets, where he will open, on the 10th of the present month,

A House of Entertainment.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may think proper to favour him with their company. His Table shall always be furnished with the best the market affords, and his Stables supplied with all kinds of provender, and an attentive Ostler. ☞ Travellers may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to their horses.

Newbern, 4th September 1830. §95-3t.§

Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to the subscriber by John Black, I will offer at public sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 21st day of October next,

Two Hundred Acres of Land,

On the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the land formerly owned by Robert Raiford, and the land owned by James Seawell, now Boon and Davis, two miles from Fayetteville.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. SANDFORD, *Trustee.*

Sept. 28, 1830.—95-3

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. ‖93-tf‖

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Admr's.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. ‖85tf‖

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. ‖85-16w‖

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5 4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
2 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5 4 and 6 4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10-tf

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins.
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

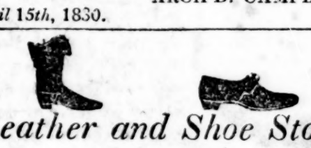
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hdks.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings,
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce,—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830, 66tf.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

COLLECTION OF TOLLS.

WHEREAS the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a general annual meeting of the Stockholders, held in Fayetteville, July 1819, proceeded to establish, in conformity to the provisions of the charter, the following Rates of Tolls upon commodities transported on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, of which public notice was at the time given. All persons whom it may concern, will therefore

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That from and after this date, agreeable to a Resolution of the President and Directors of said Company, the lower edge of Tillinghast's Landing, on Cape Fear River, at Campbellton, is fixed on as the point at which all Boats ascending and descending the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, shall pay the Tolls levied by the Ordinance aforesaid. The amount of Tolls estimated at the annexed Rates, will be required to be paid to the Agent and Collector of the Company by the master or owner, before the boat will be permitted to pass. And in order to facilitate the collection of the tolls, and prevent delay of the boat, it is required of the Skipper or owner of the boat, to keep a correct list of the freight taken on board, a true transcript of which must be delivered to the Agent and Collector at the point designated. On failure to comply with these requisitions, the boat will be subject to detention, and the expense of the examination will be a charge against the owner of the boat, to be collected with the tolls. The following section of the charter will be rigidly enforced against every boat attempting to pass without paying the tolls, to wit: "And if any vessel shall pass without paying the tolls, then the said Collectors respectively, may lawfully seize such boat or vessel, and sell the same at auction for ready money, after advertising the sale at least ten days; the money arising from which sale, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying the said tolls and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner; and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such tolls if the same is not paid by the sale aforesaid."

The following are the Rates of Tolls established by the Company, to wit:

RATES OF TOLL DOWN THE RIVER.

On each and every hhd. of Tobacco,	20 cts.
bale of Cotton,	10
barrel of Flour,	3
bushel of Wheat,	1
bushel of Corn,	1
barrel of Spirits,	5
cask of Flaxseed,	7

All other articles 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, to be established from the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825.

RATES OF TOLL UP THE RIVER.

On each and every bushel of Salt,	1 ct.
On each and every pipe or hhd. of Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware Dry Goods, or other articles,	25
On each and every ton of bar Iron,	20
barrel of Merchandize,	5
tierce of ditto,	10
tierce of Lime,	

Dry Goods and other packages of Merchandize or articles not enumerated, 10 per cent on the amount of freight, by the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825. By order of the Company,

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent.*

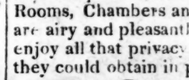
September 16, 1830. ‖94-6w‖

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings



Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*
JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Salmon Strong, vs. James Sampson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favor of the plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday of August, Anno Domini*, 1830, *and the 55th year of American Independence.*

‖94-6w‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. JAMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.